ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHAPTER CCXLII.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, namely:

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty cents;

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives, and delegates from Territories, three hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the service of the Senate, fifty-seven thousand and ten dollars;

For compensation of the officers and clerks of the House of Representatives, thirty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars;

For books, ten thousand dollars;

For newspapers, two thousand six hundred dollars;

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, sixty-five thousand dollars;

For reporting proceedings, thirteen thousand dollars;

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses, and carryalls, thirty thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars;

For paper and printing of the Senate, eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Joint Committee on Printing, the character of any document ordered to be printed may render such change necessary and proper, the size of the page may be changed from octavo to quarto form; but in no case shall the prices to be paid for composition and press-work exceed, *pro rata*, those established by the printing act of August the twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the printing of Congressional documents.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, thirty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For furniture and repairs, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For stationery for members, fifteen thousand dollars;

For twenty-one messengers, twenty thousand dollars;

For horses and carriages, four thousand and fifteen dollars;

For fuel, oil, and candles, three thousand dollars;

For newspapers for members, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For engraving and lithographing, seventy thousand dollars;

For Capitol police, three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars;

For messenger in charge of hall, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For two messengers in clerk's office, three thousand dollars;

For saddle horses, eight hundred dollars;

For laborers, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pages, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For paper and printing of the House one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger, four thousand five dollars;

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars;

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars;

For the completion and the publication of the works of Thomas Jefferson, and pay of the editor of said work, seven thousand two hundred dollars;

To enable the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to replace the seven volumes and atlas of the Exploring Expedition, destroyed by the burning of the Library and the plates and other property destroyed by the fire in Philadelphia, including binding, nine thousand and ten dollars and seventy-five cents.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the Incidental and Contingent Expenses of said Department.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars;

And such sum shall be paid for publishing the laws in California, Oregon, and Washington, as the Secretary of State may deem reasonable;

For proof reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including cases, labor, and transportation, ten thousand dollars;

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For copperplate printing books, and maps, one thousand dollars;

For newspapers, four hundred dollars;

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars; said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary, to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars;

For purchasing for the use of the State Department, one hundred copies of Little and Brown's edition of the United States Statutes at Large, and the same number of the pamphlet laws of the Thirty-third Congress, three thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For the purchase of fifty sets of Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of copies of the Reports of the Supreme Court and Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States for the executive officers of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Northeast Executive Building.—For compensation of the superintendent and four watchmen of the northeast executive building, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For fuel, light, labor, and repairs, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Treasury Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office thirty thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation of Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, thirty-one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger, in his office, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to temporary clerks, employed in the office of Third Auditor on bounty-land service, and arrears of pay, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and eight dollars: *Provided*, That no clerk shall receive more than at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum under this act, except one, whose salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, and four whose compensation shall be four dollars per day;

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, and the clerks, messenger in his office, one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, and an assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars—the office of assistant messenger being hereby created, at an annual salary of five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messengers in his office, forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger of the light House Board, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.—For labor, blank books, stationery, binding sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress—said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another; and no such extra clerk shall receive more than three dollars thirty-three and one third cents per day for the time actually and necessarily employed—ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, books, to supply deficiencies in the documentary library, labor, and miscellaneous items, two thousand four hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars;

For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and cases for records and official papers, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, including subscription for the Union and National Intelligencer, to be filed for the use of the office, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor.

For blank books, binding stationery, labor, office furnittire, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved, for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, labor, two newspapers, the Union and Intelligencer, preserving files and papers, expenses of bounty land service, miscellaneous items, and arrearges, four thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For stationery, books, and binding, six hundred dollars:

For labor, one hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For hire of laborers, three hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, including purchase of new furniture, five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Auditor of the Post-Office Department:

For labor, stationery, blank books, (including forty large ledgers,) binding, and ruling, ten thousand and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, file-boards, repairs, cases and desks for safe-keeping of papers, new furniture, lights, washing towels, ice, horse for messengers, telegraphic despatches, and stoves, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For ruling and full binding twenty-three books for recording the Collector's quarterly abstracts of the commerce and navigation, and blank abstracts for their use, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For blank books, binding, and stationery, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For labor and other miscellaneous items, including carpeting, office furniture, and for additional cases for filing the accounts of the First Auditor, two thousand five hundred do lars;

For arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, returned by the Collectors of the Customs, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor:

For blank books, binding and stationery, one thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars;

For statutes and law reports, including those of the several States, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

Light House Board.—For blank books, binding, and stationery, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For postage, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For the General Purposes of the South-east Executive Building.—For compensation of eight watchmen of the south-east executive building, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

Fuel, labor, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For rent of building occupied in part by the Attorney-General, and in part by the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, watching, and miscellaneous items for the same, five thousand dollars;

For rent of the building occupied by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, six hundred dollars;

For fuel, watching, labor, light, and other miscellaneous items for the same, three thousand four hundred dollars;

For rent of the building occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, eight hundred dollars;

For fuel, watching, light, and other miscellaneous items for the same, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Department of the Interior.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers, in his office, twenty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars;

Contingent expenses of said office:

For books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, three thousand seven hundred dollars;

For library, books, and maps, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers in his office, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office:

For compensation of six laborers, three thousand dollars;

For each system and military patents, under laws prior to twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; patents and other records; tract-books and blank books for this and the district land offices; binding plats and field-notes; stationery, office furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For contingent expenses, in addition, under swamp land act of twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty; military bounty acts of twenty-eighth of Semptember, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and twenty-second of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and act of thirty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, twenty thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, nine hundred dollars;

For labor, three hundred dollars;

For rent of building on Seventh street, for the office of Indian Affairs, commencing the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at twelve hundred dollars per annum, one thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents;

For compensation of four watchmen for building occupied by the office of Indian Affairs, commencing the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For fuel and lights, and necessary fixtures for warming and lighting the rooms occupied by the office of Indian Affairs, six hundred and sixteen dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and four messengers in his office, ninety-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office:

For engraving and printing bounty-land certificates, five thousand dollars;

For stationery, three thousand dollars;

For binding books, two thousand dollars;

For furniture, five hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars;

For compensation of laborers, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the Department of the Interior.—For compensation of four watchmen for the eastern wing of the Patent Office, occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For the purchase of books for the library of the Patent-Office, and for supplying a deficiency in former appropriations; the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the Patent fund;

To reimburse the Patent fund for expenses already incurred and paid for furnishing the new wing of the Patent-Office Building, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars of the appropriation made by the act approved thirty-first of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for furnishing said wing, be and the same is hereby authorized to be transferred by the proper accounting officers of the treasury to the credit of the Patent fund.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the preservation of the collections of the Exploring Expedition;

For compensation of keepers, watchmen, and laborers, two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars;

For contingent expenses, one hundred dollars.

Surveyors-General and their Clerks.—For compensation of the Surveyor-General northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of California, and the clerks in his office, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For clerks in the offices of the Surveyors-General, including the offices in Oregon and California, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government forty thousand dollars;

For salary of the Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk in his office, three thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Superintendent of the Public Printing and the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand five hundred ninety-five dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For advertising for proposals for paper, one thousand dollars;

For blank books, stationery, postage, and miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

War Department. For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, stationery, and labor, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars;

For extra clerk hire, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant-General, eleven thousand six hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, six hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, including office furniture, six hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster-General, fourteen thousand dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of clothing and equipage, Philadelphia, four thousand and forty dollars;

Contingent expenses of the office of the Quartermaster-General, including the office at Philadelphia:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, seven hundred dollars;

For labor, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, four hundred dollars;

For office rent at Philadelphia, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster-General, ten thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, eight thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery, advertising, labor, and miscellaneous, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, including subscription to two daily Washington newspapers, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Surgeon-General, four thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses in said office:

For blank books, binding and stationery, two hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and twenty five dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, ten thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding-General, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the North-West Executive Building. For compensation of four watchmen of the north-west executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel and light, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For rent of house on north west corner of F and seventeenth streets, or such other building as the Secretary of War may select, and warming all the rooms in it, twenty one thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars: Provided, That the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase the said building at a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the building on the corner of F and seventeenth streets, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For miscellaneous items, including labor, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Navy Department.—For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the clerks and messenger in his office, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books and stationery, five hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and of the civil engineer, clerks, and messenger, in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For labor, three hundred and sixty dollars;

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and incidental items, eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and of the chief naval constructor, engineer-in-chief, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars;

Contingent expenses of said office:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars;

For labor, three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said bureau:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, seven hundred and seventy dollars;

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the clerks and messenger in his office, seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of said office:

For labor, one hundred and eighty dollars;

For blank books and stationery, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

For the General Purposes of the South-West Executive Building.—For compensation of four watchmen of the south west executive building, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, three thousand eight hundred and [sixty] sixty five dollars.

Post Office Department.—For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and watchmen of said department, one hundred and twenty four thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of temporary clerks necessarily employed from the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, and ninety eight cents.

Contingent expenses of said department:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, (including the Auditor's office,) oil, gas, and candles, printing, labor, day watchmen, and for miscellaneous, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars;

For repairs of the General Post Office building, for office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fire places and furnaces in order, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For paper and printing for the Executive Departments, including paper, printing, and binding the annual "Statement of Commerce and Navigation," and paper and printing the annual "Estimates of Appropriations," thirty thousand eight hundred dollars.

Mint of the United States.—

At Philadelphia:

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter, and refiner, chief coiner, and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter, and refiner and seven clerks, twenty four thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, seventy two thousand dollars;

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, three hundred dollars;

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States Mint for coinage, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including acids, copper, zinc, salt, fuel, melting pots, and other materials, and wastage of gold and silver, being, in addition to other available funds, fifty six thousand dollars.

At New Orleans.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, coiner, melter, and refiner, and three clerks, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, in addition to other available funds, thirty two thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and forty five cents;

For wastage and incidental expenses, in addition to other available funds, seventy thousand and eighty two dollars and fifty five cents;

For rebuilding portions of the walls and complete repairs of the building of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, thirty seven thousand dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, including pay of two watchmen, two thousand one hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia.

For salaries of superintendent, coiner, assayer, and clerk, six thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred [dollars;]

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage, and purchase of new scales, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At San Francisco, California.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter, refiner, and coiner, and five clerks, twenty eight thousand dollars;

For wages of workmen, seventy eight thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Assay Office, New York.

For salaries of officers and clerks, twenty five thousand five hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen, thirty thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, fifty nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Government in the Territories.—

Territory of Oregon.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

That George L. Curry, Secretary of Oregon, be allowed and paid the salary of governor for and during the time he discharged the duties of governor, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty three;

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Minnesota.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, thirty thousand dollars.

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said Territory, including the compensation of the person employed by the governor as a translator, fifteen hundred dollars;

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 4, 1855.

☞ We returned last week from a short visit to Raleigh. During our sojourn in the City of Oaks, we met with many of our old friends and made the acquaintance of a number of pleasant and intelligent gentlemen.—We saw and heard a good many things that would no doubt interest our readers, but we have neither time nor inclination to-day to gossip about them.

We happened to be present and heard the debate in the Senate upon Mr. Graham's Convention bill. It was conducted with much ability on both sides. Mr. Graham's plan for calling a Convention strikes us as somewhat novel and original. We listened to his speech upon the subject attentively, and tho' we were strongly impressed with his power as a debater, and the tact and ingenuity with which he handled the whole subject of Constitutional Reform, he failed to satisfy us that his plan was either safe as a precedent or justified in any manner by the obvious meaning and intent of the fundamental law of the State. There was a metaphysical subtlety—an excessive hypercriticism, and an ingenious adaptation of the things done, and the things said, at the time the constitution was framed, *for the constitution itself*, that elicited our admiration at the dexterity and skill of the advocate—but that was all. The latent motive of this new Convention movement, like the old, cannot be concealed, and was virtually confessed by Mr. Graham in the speech we heard him make. The Whigs only desire to use it as a stalking horse, from behind which they think they can effectually destroy free suffrage. The agency that it may have in destroying the Democratic party, and their favorite measure, is the great attraction which a Convention has for Mr. Graham and his followers. Isolate it from considerations of a party character, and but a very few of its present advocates would bawl as lustily for it.

We have always preferred, as a matter of individual choice and opinion, the conventional method of amending the constitution. But the convention we have advocated is a *Constitutional Convention*. That proposed by Mr. Graham is, in our judgment, (and we use the word in no offensive sense) decidedly revolutionary. We believe in revolutions, when events justify them, and we believe we are as sincerely devoted to the great democratic idea of the power and privileges and rights of majorities, as any of the present advocates of a convention. But there is a great difference between admitting the abstract right of majorities to rule and in advocating the policy of exercising that right at all times and under all circumstances, and in defiance of all the grave and solemn compacts which they may have voluntarily entered into. If we could perceive a necessity for a violent revolution in our State Government, we would say to the people, Revolt, and set up a new order of things. If we could understand that we had reached a crisis in our affairs which demanded the total subversion of our present constitution, we should say to the people, Pull it down—trample it under foot, and reconstruct it to suit yourselves. But in our judgment no such necessity exists—no such crisis has yet arrived, and for one we shall be content for the present to urge our notions of purging the constitution of its many palpable and admitted defects, upon constitutional principles, and upon a plan warranted by the forms prescribed in that instrument itself.

We were unable to discover what Mr. Graham wanted with a convention. He is opposed to any change in the basis, and we should infer from all he said will never be a thorough going free suffrage man until he is *forced to be so*. If, therefore, his purpose be to allay excitement upon this question, he will fail. If his purpose be only to put together the scattered fragments of former Whig abortions and to reconstruct a new hobby for the benefit of his party in the west, we predict that his failure will be more disastrous than that of either Mr. Kerr or General Dockery.

We profess to know something about public sentiment in this quarter of the State, and we do not hesitate to say that a greater and more interesting subject than conventions or free suffrage or caanges in the basis, is now occupying the thoughts of our people. Rail Roads, by which we may secure an easy, cheap and expeditious outlet to market, is a matter about which we are more interested than any other. Since our return home, we have been asked by numbers of gentlemen of the Whig party, What are you Democrats going to do for the extension of the N. Carolina Road, and for our cross charters? We do not remember that a single person has said a word to us about a convention or free suffrage or a change in the basis.

We say, therefore, to our Democratic friends in the Legislature, give us our Railroad improvements, and you may manage the basis and the convention and free suffrage to suit yourselves. Do this, and you will not only maintain the ascendancy of our party in the State, but you will confer a blessing upon all its people, for which posterity will remember you. Fail to do it, and you will not only destroy utterly the Spartan band of Democrats in this District who have stood by your colors so faithfully from the dark days of 1840 up to the present hour, but you will inflict upon your native State an injury from which she may not recover in the next fifty years.

From our intercourse with the members of the Legislature, of both political parties, while at Raleigh, we are satisfied that the prevailing feeling in the Assembly is decidedly favorable to our works of Internal Improvement, and unless the pressure in the money market or the conflict of views among Western men shall prove fatal to our various projects, we confidently expect them to succeed. We are very sure that the Democratic party will endeavor, in every reasonable way, to carry out the promises they made to the people of the West in the last Gubernatorial campaign.

☞ Read the new advertisements, in to-day's paper. You may be profited by so doing.

THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER.—The proprietor of this old and popular journal has an advertisement in another column, to which we wish to call attention. The Mountaineer is an ably conducted Democratic journal, thoroughly Southern in its tone, and worthy the confidence and patronage of the South.

☞ The only intelligence of interest from the War in the East, is the announcement that Austria had joined the Allies. By the stipulations of the alliance, she was to declare war against Russia within one month. The only effect this will have, will be to prolong the struggle, and render it, if possible, more bloody.

☞ Mr. Clingman offered a resolution in the House of Representatives some days ago proposing to tender the services of our government as a mediator between the belligerent powers of Europe. The resolution was lost—a disposition prevailing to let them fight it out undisturbed. The proposition is warmly advocated by some of the leading journals and statesmen of the country.

HARD TIMES! The first shad of the season was sold in Savannah, Ga., a few days since for $55. Truly these are pinching times, when a fish weighing a few pounds brings *only* fifty five dollars! Has the Fool Killer ever visited that settlement?

GONE THROUGH. The bill appropriating two million dollars to aid the construction of the Rabun Gap Railroad, has passed the S. Carolina Legislature. "Thomas' humbug" is working. Wish we may be humbugged after the same style. That's all.

REST FOR THE WICKED. All the workshops connected with the Virginia Penitentiary were recently destroyed by fire. The main building was saved with great difficulty.

THE CELEBRATION. The 27th December, the natal day of St. John the Evangelist, a patron of Masonry, was observed with appropriate ceremonies by the Chapter and Lodge of this town. A chaste and beautiful address was delivered by Rev. E. W. Chanceaulme.

On the evening of the same day a magnificent Entertainment was given by the Ladies connected with the M. E. Church. Their efforts in behalf of the benevolent object in view were generously appreciated by the community, and a liberal sum added to the new Church fund.

OFF. The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 21st ult. The bills to change the electoral laws of the State, all failed.

☞ The Hon. David L. Yulee was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Florida on the 16th ult., on the first ballot, in place of Hon. Jackson Morton whose term will expire on the 4th March next.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION. The "Empire City Bank" of New York, suspended payment a few weeks ago, and on the same night the building was found to be on fire, the fire originating in the basement! This is the proper way to financier. Suspend when you can no longer pay, and then set fire to the concern. Verily, rascality flourishes.

☞ Col. Cathey, of Haywood county, during the past season, raised ninety five bushels and three pecks of corn to the acre.

BANK OF THE STATE.—Mr. Shepherd's Bill to recharter this Institution, (to continue till 1890,) authorises an increase of its capital from $1,500,000, to $2,000,000, of which increase the State is privileged to subscribe $100,000, if so directed at the present session of the Legislature.

In case the new subscriptions shall exceed $500,000, preference shall be given, in scaling, to those who are not now stockholders, over those who are.

The State tax, instead of being 25 cts. per share, as now, is to be the same as upon interest secured (that is, three cents on every dollar of dividends.)

A western editor, in answer to a complaint of a patron that he did not give news enough, told him when news was scarce to read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

The Legislature.

In addition to the interesting letter of our Raleigh correspondent, we glean many items of interest from the proceedings of the Legislature, as reported in the Raleigh papers.—Both houses adjourned on Saturday the 23rd, until after the holidays were over, and many of the members availed themselves of an invitation tendered them by the citizens of Wilmington, to visit that city. Wilmington is asking many favors of the "powers that be," in the form of Railroad and Bank charters, and as a matter of course, will "put the best foot foremost."

The following gentlemen were a few days since elected Councillors of State for two years:

William Badham, of Chowan.
Micajah T. Hawkins, of Warren.
Owen D. Holmes, of Brunswick.
Owen R. Kenan, of Duplin.
Benj. Trollinger, of Alamance.
Larkin Stowe, of Gaston.
Samuel L. Love, of Haywood.

Daniel W. Courts, Esq., has been unanimously re-elected Treasurer of North Carolina. The State has never had an abler, a more faithful, or a more devoted officer than Daniel W. Courts.

What a great pity it is a man cannot have a voice in the selection of his birth place! Know-Nothingism, we see, has made its entree into the Legislature of North Carolina! The work of proscribing men on account of their birth-place, has commenced in good earnest by the Whig members. In the Senate a sew days since, Mr. Haughton, *Whig*, moved as an amendment to the Free Suffrage Bill, that no "foreigner" should be allowed to vote for Senator unless he had been in the State five years. Mr. Rayner, *Whig*, expressed the hope that Mr. Haughton would accept an amendment extending the time to *twenty-one years*. This, we take it, is pretty good evidence of Mr. Rayner's "Know-Nothingism." We put it on record for future reference. That gentleman is yet in the vigor of manhood, and will be doubtless in public life five or ten years hence. "Know-Nothingism" will then be as dead as the other isms of the day—new isms, it is true, will succeed to those which now disturb the public mind; but the great principles of toleration and justice will be the same. *They* die not.

Mr. Love's bill to erect a new county to be called *Mount Pisgah*, from portions of Buncombe and Haywood, was rejected.

A great many memorials on the subject of temperance have been presented, from various portions of the State. No definite action has yet been taken on the subject.

The Committee on Education reported favorably in relation to loaning, from the School Fund, the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Holston Conference Female College.

The same Committee reported against the bill distributing the School money according to white population. Mr. Vance made a minority report in favor of it.

The Bill, authorizing the County Court of Macon to levy a tax for the construction of a Railroad through that County, was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, taken up and passed its third reading.

WINTER AT THE NORTH.—The season has been uncommonly severe throughout the country, and combined with the extreme pressur of the times, has produced an amount of distress among the working classes, not often witnessed. The Northern papers are full of the evidences of this suffering. One Philadelphia paper states that of six hundred iron moulders in that city, not more than one hundred now find employment. The rest are turned out to find a living as they can among day laborers. Similar statements appear everywhere at the North, and the following extract from a New York paper is no more than a specimen of the evidences of destitution and suffering that crowd the journals of the Free States:

GIVE ME BREAD, OR I MUST STEAL.—The following incident will show to what destitution some of our citizens have been reduced by the stagnation of business and consequent hard times. A few days since, a respectable mechanic, who had been unable to procure employment, had expended the last farthing, had not a morsel of food in the house for 24 hours, and his children crying for bread, applied to a neighbor for assistance. He said: "You must give me bread, or I must steal. I am out of employment, and can find no work; my children are crying for food, of which they have had none for 24 hours, and they must be fed; for myself I ask not, I would willingly die; but oh! the cry of my poor starving children I cannot endure. For heaven's sake, give me relief, and save them from starving, and me from sin and shame."

Within twenty years, about one hundred churches, numbering about twelve thousand converts, have been planted along the coast of Africa. Many schools also have been established, which are now in successful operation, and hundreds of natives have received and are now receiving a christian education. And yet, previously to that time, the whole twenty-five millions of that section of Africa were in a state of degradation.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—The English papers state that the number of the repeating pistols or revolvers manufactured by Mr. Colt during the past two years, amounts to two hundred thousand. The profit on each pistol is said to be five dollars, so that on two hundred thousand his profits reach the immense sum of $1,000,000.

☞ Several articles prepared for this number are unavoidably crowded out.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, December 21st.

Dear News:—Both houses of the Legislature agreed to-day to adjourn, from and after to-morrow, until Tuesday next, in order to allow members their Christmas holiday. Many have already left, and most of those who conveniently can, are going to Wilmington, as guests of the town, on the invitation of the citizens. As the good people of Wilmington are much interested in various projects now before the Legislature, of course this hospitality is altogether disinterested; but it will do our law-makers no harm to embrace this opportunity of seeing for themselves the resources, capabilities and wants of this, the most important commercial city in the State, all of which, viewed through the medium of egg-nog, christmas festivities, and bright eyes, will no doubt be seen to the best advantage.

The Free Suffrage bill passed through its second reading in the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 35 to 15, Mr. Graham's amendments being voted down. Its third reading is made the special order for the 8th of January.—Various amendments to the bill were offered and lost, among which was one for "striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting" a call for a Convention, by a vote of two thirds of both Houses. This, it is presumed, was designed to test the strength of the Convention sentiment in the Senate, but the result, from the mode of voting adopted, was an instance of how the application of parliamentary rules can be made to prevent the real opinions of members from appearing by their votes upon the record. A "division of the question" was called for, (which any member has a right to demand,) and the vote was first taken on "*striking out.*" On giving his vote, your Senator, Mr. Coleman, explained that it was his wish to vote for the amendment, had the question allowed him to vote for it *altogether;* but, as the motion was only to "strike out," leaving the Senate at liberty to refuse to "insert," he would not give a vote the effect of which would go towards striking out the Free Suffrage bill, without any assurance that any thing else would be inserted in its stead; and he accordingly voted against "striking out." It is understood that another Senator voted in the same way, for a similar reason.

The Railroad bills will, probably, be taken up soon after the recess. A bill has been under debate, for two days, and is still pending, in the Commons, for paying the State's last instalment of subscription to the N. Carolina Central Railroad. It had passed through the Senate without difficulty, but the opposition in the House has an ominous look for the "Western Extension." Some, however, who object on the ground of the present empty state of the Treasury, are supposed to be friends of the extension. We will see in time.

Mr. Courts, the present incumbent, was to-day re-elected Treasurer.

The Councillors of State were elected yesterday. Among them will be observed Dr. Samuel L. Love, of Haywood, as the member of the Council for the Mountain District.

Nothing more of interest is like to be done until after the recess. So, Mr. News, I shall follow the example of our wise legislators, who show in this that they are after all mere mortals, like the rest of us, and postpone further reports until after that date. And in the mean time permit me to wish you and your readers a "happy Christmas,"—and good night. *

The Washington Monument.

This structure is now over one hundred and sixty feet in height. The contributions, we hear, are insufficient to keep up the work actively, but it is hoped some better reason will be found for refusing to contribute a dime than that given by the old Dutch farmer in Pennsylvania. The *picture*, it seems, expressed too much for the occasion:

A few years ago the proceedings of the Washington Monument Society at Washington received a sudden impetus. Among other measures adopted to procure sufficient funds for the completion of the edifice, was that of appointing an agent in each Congressional district throughout the United States, who were furnished with lithographs of the future monument, which were presented to such gentlemen as chose to subscribe.

One of these agents called at the house of a very wealthy farmer, in the upper end of Dauphin county, Pennyslvania. The whole family were soon assembled to look at the pictures. In the meantime the agent exerted his eloquence to induce the steady old German to "plank the tin." He portrayed the services of Washington to his country; he dwelt in glowing terms upon the gratitude we should feel for them.

Suddenly, the farmer broke silence: "What is all this for?"

The agent began again: "You know who Washington was?"

"Yes he was the first President; he licked the British, didn't he?"

"Yes, that's the man, and this monument is to be erected as a fitting testimonial of the eternal gratitude of his countrymen."

The anticipated subscriber studied the plate attentively.

"Well," said he, "I wont pay anything towards it; I don't see no use to build a house mit such a big chimney."

The agent immediately left.—*Exchange paper.*

Fowls or chickens may be fattened in four or five days by feeding them three times daily with rice boiled in milk, always fresh, as sourness prevents them from fattening.—Give them clear water to drink. By this method the flesh is made particularly white.

[*Albany Register.*

[Correspondence of the News.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1854.

Editor of the Asheville News:

The *Evening Post* of this city, a paper of limited circulation and of less influence, is the Abolition organ of our State; and in the service of the inglorious cause which it has espoused, it has grown hateful and sombre. Everything that is Southern is without virtue in its estimation. It attacks, sometimes with wild ferocity, and then with hypocritical smoothness, all the institutions and enterprises having their existence South of Mason and Dixon's line. It is now highly inflammable and again eminently conciliatory, but at all times, at heart, opposed to the South, and a determined opponent of its institutions.—Very fortunately the Post has but few followers, and it is equally a matter of gratification that it never wins for its cause new converts.

In a recent issue, its leading article was on the subject of "North Carolina Rail Roads." In this emanation it affects to bestow advice upon the South, it tells North Carolina and other Southern States that they had better not give aid to internal improvements; that they should not develop their agricultural and mineral resources, promote their commerce or extend their business, they should remain dormant, passive and frivolous. The rich valleys of the Tennessee should not, according to its logic, be probed, its mountains of wealth should not be made accessible, nor its people enriched. The Carolinas should not develop their immense resources, should not favor an extended commerce, build up their cities and villages; enhance every species of property, nor become foremost in the rank of prosperous States. Rail Roads would produce cheering effects on all branches of trade, give an impetus to every ramification of commerce, and promote every phase of human industry; but Rail Roads in Southern States, should not, according to the pious cipherings of the Post, be built.

The result of the Salisbury Convention; the substantial views of Gov. Reid, suggesting State aid for internal improvements, and the disposition on the part of the people to the same effect, caused general and gratulatory comments in the papers of this city, and was universally considered by the commercial community as evincing enterprise properly directed. The Post, however, with unaccountable and sudden solicitude for the South, doubts the efficacy of the movement. It doubts the policy of States loaning money to build Rail Roads. The State of New York subscribed $3,000,000 to the N. Y. & Erie R. R. But every sensible man in the commonwealth knows full well, that the benefits which have accrued to the State of New York by the construction of the Erie road are incalculable. The result has been one of untold profit. And Pennsylvania by her Rail Roads, to which she bestowed liberal State aid, has been made the second State in commercial importance in the Union. And in Illinois, a State which has been profuse in her aid to Rail Road corporations, lands which before the design and completion of her Railroads were worthless because entirely land-locked and unapproachable, and which would at the most bring but a few pennies per acre, *now, by an admirable* system of R. R. avenues, are of great value, and the same number of dollars will not today purchase in acres what could have been readily bought before Railroads were projected for an equal number of pennies. She is now a State rich in agriculture and possessed of a thriving population. In whatever way either of the States may have at any time become financially involved, it was not attributable to their Rail road undertakings. On the contrary, their aid when employed as investments, or bestowed as gifts, have returned ten-fold interest to the State, and been the means of promoting every conceivable grade of commerce and industry. Yet these States are regarded, for the time, by the Post, as wrong doers, and instanced as beacons which Southern States should gaze upon before investing their money in Railroads. Or, argues the felicitous and flexible Post, wait awhile until the times grow better before building more Railroads. The Railroads are the very means which must improve the times. New roads opening, new country, new wealth and new resources, must give new activity to commerce and new material for trade.

But the Post's anxiety not to have any Railways built in North Carolina, betrays an ulterior object. The class of people to whose morbid and depraved tastes the Post caters, do not wish to see the South prosper. They had rather see it waste away under a system of inertia, than multiply and prosper under the genial influences of internal improvements. They prefer a course in exact contrariety to the wishes of every man holding the welfare of our whole country paramount to the vitiated feelings of an abolition coterie.

The system proposed at the Salisbury Convention, advocated by Gov. Reid and sustained by the people is one which, if adopted, will yield vast benefits not only to North Carolina but the whole country, and in whatever undertaking your State may engage, having for its object the development of the rich country of the South, will meet with the moral support of the commercial community of the North, and should the necessity ever arise its co-operation in other respects. A central road through North Carolina is as much a work of necessity to your State, as the central road to the State of New York or the Baltimore and Ohio to Maryland. The beneficial influences which such an avenue would exert cannot well be estimated, and there is no time like the present to attain such an object. The interest which such undertakings inspire is not confined to particular localities, but is felt and appreciated by the extensive commercial interests of the country.

Yours &c.,

A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

AN "OLD-SCHOOL" PARSON.—About the time that Temperance and Anti-Slavery began to flourish, a committee waited on old Parson Milton, of Newberryport, Mass., requesting him to advocate those causes.—"Shan't do't!" said the parson of the old school" when you hired me, it was to preach the Gospel—now it's rum and niggers!"

A woman said in a police court, the other day, that before marriage her husband pretended to be much struck by her, but now she was every day struck by him. Queer change.

[Correspondence of the Asheville News.]

RALEIGH, Dec. 19, 1854.

Dear Sir: In a private letter a few days since, I informed you of the passage through one branch of the South Carolina Legislature of an appropriation of two millions of dollars to complete the Rabun Gap Railroad.—By a telegraphic despatch received to day I am informed that it passed the other branch (the Senate) yesterday. This removes all doubts of the completion of 74 miles of rail way along the Tennessee river, within the next few years. That railroad, by the time it is completed, will connect the western portion of our State with Chattanooga on the Tennessee, and Memphis on the Mississippi river, with branches diverging to Charleston and Cincinnati, connecting with at least ten thousand miles of railroad and twenty thousand miles of steamboat navigation in the valley of the Mississippi. All the Atlantic States will now be connected with that great valley, except North Carolina. She was among the last coming into the Union of the States, and she will probably be the last coming into the Union of railroads in the valley of the Mississippi. Without North Carolina comes into that Union she will soon be ditched round, and the improvements she has made must prove of but little value to either the State or her citizens. On the completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia road to Knoxville, and thence to Chattanooga and Memphis, with a road diverging south along the Little Tennessee, North Carolina will be ditched round; and South Carolina and Virginia, having through roads, with more freight than they can transport, will be able to carry freight fifty per cent. cheaper than it can be carried on any of the railroads that terminate East of the Blue Ridge. Consequently, freight and travel must be diverted from our own State to where cheap transportation can be obtained, and our own improvements must continue to lessen in value in proportion as the trade is diverted, until a through connection by rail road is obtained.

In the accomplishment of the extension, the principal obstacles to be overcome are, first, the depressed condition of the money market, and the effort of certain politicians to make political capital by impairing the credit of our State, and thereby preventing the sale of our bonds. Second—The conflict between the friends of the different routes.—Of those surveyed, the route through the Swannanoa Gap has many advantages over the route through the Watauga Gap, being much lower. But insisting upon the cross charter in advance of extension west, may defeat extension, or divert it through the Watauga Gap; and thus if French Broad obtained a cross charter, the road would not likely be built, because both Cincinnati and Charleston have abandoned that route, for the same reasons: Cincinnati prefers a route farther west, because it gives the people of that city an outlet to the Gulf as well as to Charleston; and the people of the latter prefer it because it gives an outlet to Chattanooga and Memphis in the west, as well as an outlet to Knoxville, Lexington, Cincinnati and Chicago, in the North. And now it is for the people of the French Broad valley to decide whether they will be content with a cross charter, which will do to talk about, like the old cross charter for the Cincinnati project. Will that compensate the people of the French Broad for the loss of a road across their valley? If the cross charter were out of the way, the Blue Ridge could be tunnelled and one thousand miles of rail way cross the French Broad, connecting the sea board not only with the blue mountains of the west, but also with the thousand steamboats that navigate the Mississippi. Will the people of the French Broad lose all these advantages and be literally ditched round, by still clinging on to a project which, if effected, destroys their Turnpike road, brings the price of grain to within three cents per bushel of what it is worth in the rich bottoms of the Holston. It is for them to decide which they will have—both they cannot obtain, by pressing their cross charter at this time. These are considerations for them to decide, in which decision not only the people of French Broad, but also the people of Haywood and Jackson, with all the people of the State, are deeply interested.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—On Monday night last, an affray took place at the house of John Sharpe, in Providence settlement, between himself and two of his brothers, in which he was mortally stabbed. He lived a few hours after the occurrence. The two brothers immediately made their escape, and up to last advices had not been taken.

Charlotte Democrat.

The three Sharps who lately killed their brother Daniel, near Charlotte, N. C., were discovered, arrested and lodged in prison a few days ago.

HOW A NEW YORK DEFAULTER SQUARES UP.—The New York Evening Post narrates a singular circumstance. A cashier of a Bank not a hundred miles from Wall street, found his funds two hundred thousand dollars short at a time when his accounts were about to be examined. He consulted an attorney friend, who discovered that he had no property available to convert to cash to cover the deficit, and advised him to take two hundred thousand dollars more, then, when the discovery took place, he would have something to negotiate with the Directors and induce them to refrain from a public expose. The Cashier took the advice, and the money. The discovery occurred—he compromised with them for one hundred thousand dollars and neither the stockholders nor the public knew anything of the matter. Resigning his situation, he lived, respected by all, on his fortune, the other $300,000, and died during the current year.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A cow was slaughtered on Saturday, Dec. 2d, on the farm of Andrew McMurray in Byram, and imbedded in her heart was found a cut nail, over two inches long. The heart appeared to be considerably decayed in consequence.—The animal, to appearance, had always been healthy.—*Sussex Herald.*

The Stockholders of the *Columbia Insurance Company* held a meeting on the 18th inst., and resolved that the condition of the Company required a suspension of its business, and a strict examination into its affairs, and also resolved to suspend, for the present, any further payments on losses incurred or to be incurred.

From Washington City.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1854.

The Contemplated Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—Col. Steptoe, a Governor without his knowledge or Consent—The Inadequate Defence of the Western Plains.

It has been stated very positively of late that the governments of England and France have united in the presentation to the United States government of a protest against our acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. I am enabled now to assure your readers that this is *not* so. For once the allies have failed to examplify the fact that their *entente cordiale* binds them to joint regulation of affairs on this Continent. Perhaps they fearedto risk a Hulsemann or Kostza letter. The British Minister, however, has made the subject matter of communication to our government, without presenting any formal protest on the subject. If he should attempt this formality, he would probably be reminded of the almost numberless possessions of Great Britain, dotting every ocean, and be asked to show how England, by her example and practice, has ever evinced any honest sentiments against territorial acquisition.

I conversed yesterday with some brother officers and intimate friends of Col. Steptoe, who are most positive in their assurances, that he was not consulted in relation to the Governorship of Utah Territory before he started across the plains; that he will not accept the position and, above all, that he will not consent to resign his military commission for any civil position. He will probably, however, not peremptorily decline the Governorship, but hold it until a new appointment can be made. He has with him less than two hundred soldiers.

A new difficulty presents itself, at this time, arising out of the inadequacy of our military establishment. The plains between Missouri and Salt Lake, are so completely in the hands of hostile Indians, that the mail-contractor has thrown up his contract, declaring it utterly impossible to get a mail through. Nor is it scarcely possible that white men can cross the plains at all, at present, without a strong military escort. Under these circumstances, it is exceedingly doubtful when the government will be able to communicate to Col. Steptoe, the intelligence of his appointment. Probably the nearest and readiest way of communicating with him will be to send to California and thence to Salt Lake,—as the Indians between the Lake and the Pacific, are far less hostile than those on this side.

A New Central American Republic.

It is a fixed fact that an enterprise is fully arranged and organized for the purpose of colonizing a large tract of country in Central America with citizens of the United States, and of erecting without delay a new Central American Republic. The territory about to be colonized embraces a large portion of what has been long known and recognised as the Mosquito Kingdom, with an area of thirty millions of acres, and extending several hundred miles on the coast. The title to the territory is vested in a company of about thirty American gentlemen, derived from a grant made several years ago by the Mosquito King to Samuel Shephard and two associates for a valuable consideration, and by the original grantees regularly assigned and transferred to the present company. This title is regarded as indisputable by eminent legal gentlemen who have examined the subject. The company is composed of American citizens of high respectability and elevated standing.—For the purpose of securing the success of the enterprise, the company have engaged the services of Col. Kinney, of Texas, as their general agent, and have entrusted the entire management of the undertaking to his well known skill and energy.

Col. Kinney has already acquired a high reputation as a bold, successful, far-seeing, and successful pioneer. He located first at Chicago, and laid the foundation of that flourishing city. He then went to Corpus Christi, and braved all the dangers and toils incident to a location amongst hostile Mexicans and Indians. He now proposes to lead a colony of American citizens to Central America; and no one who properly appreciates his character and his wonderful resources as the leader of such an expedition, will doubt as to his success. The enterprise is entirely pacific in all its arrangements and purposes. It involves no invasion of foreign territory or occupation of other people's land. The colonists will go in accordance with the wishes of those now in the country, not to interfere with their rights or their property, but to give value to their own property by giving to the country the blessings of a stable republican form of government. It is an individual enterprise in which our Government has no concern, except so far as it is natural for a republic to look with interest upon every peacable and feasible individual attempt to diffuse the benefits of rational self-government. There are political considerations connecting themselves with the interests of our Government, as well as those of the Central American Governments, which invest the enterprise with peculiar interest. To these we shall hereafter advert. For the present, we desire only to give to our readers our impressions as to the feasibility and probable success of the undertaking, and to show that it has none of the characteristics of philibusterism which should excite against it either distrust or opposition.

If the government of Nicaragua shall object to the enterprise, it will present a question between the colonists and that government, with which the United States will have no connexion. The colonists do not violate any law in voluntarily expatriating themselves and seeking a residence in Central America. They will not go as an organized military association, but as individuals, upon their own responsibility, and at their own risk. They do not constitute a secret band of adventurers, but they make their claim to the soil in open day, point to the evidences of their title, and avow their plans and purposes in the most public manner. Their expedition is purely peaceful, and undertaken in no spirit of aggression. They do not go as American citizens, either instigated or encouraged to emigrate by our government, but they voluntarily determine to change their residence and their citizenship, and to do so publicly and peacefully. In this view, we cannot see that our government can be complicated in any way in the enterprise. But, to avoid all misapprehension, it is proper to remark that we know nothing of the views of our government on the subject, and the sentiments we express are our own.—*Washington Union.*

Hon. Robert Strange.

At the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, the following report was submitted and unanimously adopted.

The Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, as relates to the death of Past Grand Master, Hon. Robert Strange, have taken the same into consideration and most respectfully report.

In recording upon the journals of the Grand Lodge the decease of this distinguished man and Mason; the officers and brethren assembled, cannot refrain from mingling with the record, an expression of their high appreciation of his exalted virtues, rare ability and extensive usefulness. Endowed by nature with superior talents, sound judgment and discriminating mind, he applied all his intellectual and moral resources to the correct performance of the duties of life—and was essentially a brilliant, useful, practical and efficient man in every department in which he was placed.

Selected by his fellow-citizens, at different times to fill various legislative, civil and military offices in the State, he justified the confidence reposed in him, by a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty. Blending mild dignity and courtesy, with firmness and decision, in his official station, he won the admiration, and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he had intercourse.

As a member of our ancient and honorable fraternity he was peculiarly distinguished among the craft. Early initiated into the Order, he occupied various posts of honor, until, he attained the distinguished rank of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Of the noblest impulses and with a sensibility alive to the tenderest charities of the Order his influence was ever exerted to cement those ties which unite the soul of masonry into the common brotherhood—and when twice elevated to the rank of Grand Master he fulfilled its obligations, and discharged its duties with a dignity, impartiality and propriety of conduct, which conciliated the regard, and secured for him the love and esteem of the whole fraternity. Thus surrounded by friends and admirers, possessed of the most commendable qualities of heart and mind, and happy in all the relations of life, he was universally honored and beloved—but disease came and Death demanded his victic. No more shall our Masonic temples be graced by his presence. No more shall the brotherhood be stimulated to deeds of love and charity by words of encouragement from his lips. No more shall the heart of the distressed and needy be gladdened by benefactions bestowed by his hand.

Alas! brethren, how difficult, how almost impossible to realize it! Every true hearted Mason must feel a shock at this disruption of the ties that bound him to us. But let us learn wisdom from his death, and while we do honor to his memory, and mourn his loss, let us remember that we too must die.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, That we deeply sympathise with the fraternity throughout the State in the loss they have sustained by the death of our brother, Past Grand Master, Hon. Robert Strange, and they hereby tender to his family and friends their heartfelt condolence in their severe bereavement.

Resolved—That while his long, useful and laborious life was devoted, in many distinguished positions, to the honor and interests of his State, his public and private virtues were bright illustrations of the noble objects and elevated principles of Masonry.

Resolved—That while we let fall the sympathetic tear for the loss of so distinguished a citizen, and so good and true a Mason, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him, in whom we repose our hope beyond the grave.

Resolved—That the Brethren throughout the State be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days—that the Grand Secretary be directed to enter this Peamble and Resolutions on the minutes of this Grand Lodge, and that a copy be transmitted to his family, under the seal of the Grand Lodge of this State.

Respectfully submitted.

WILL. K. BLAKE
J. F. HOWLETT } *Com.*
M. H. EURE

Dec. 8th, 1854.

CAMELS FOR THE ARMY.—The recommendation of the Secretary of War to employ camels for the purposes of army transportation seems to meet with great favor from various quarters. The habits of these animals, being capable of subsisting on coarser food than that required for horses, and doing longer without water, are considered peculiarly adapted to our Western region, where large tracts must be traversed which afford no water and scanty herbage. The only doubt we have heard suggested is whether their feet would stand the various changes incident to our climate, and enable them to pass through mud and over dangerous streams of water.

Upwards of forty million gallons of whiskey, six and a half million gallons of rum, and upwards of one and three quarter million barrels of ale are annually manufactured in this country, requiring the use of fourteen million dollars worth of grain, hops, and apples.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, December 26, 1854.

The U. S. Mail Steamship George Law has arrived at this port from Aspinwall. She has brought $1,500,000 in gold and advices from Francisco to the 1st inst.

There had been considerable excitement in San Francisco in consequence of a writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued for the discharge of certain Russian prisoners confined on board the Sitka—the vessel captured at the affair of Petropauloski. The writ was served and the commander ordered to bring the prisoners before the Court on the 26th ult. On the 26th, however, the Sitka sailed for Vancouver's Island. Steps were taken the next morning to issue an attachment against the officers should they come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Thirty houses were consumed by fire at Happy Valley on the 20th ult.

Business was unchanged in San Francisco. Trade was stagnant and prices were lower than ever.

Distressing Fire.

We regret to learn that the town of Statesville was visited, on Monday evening last, by a very destructive fire. Nearly a third part of the village was laid in ruins, in the course of an hour or two. The reflection of the light was plainly visible at this place, 28 miles distant.

We are indebted to a gentleman of the village for the following account, received by Tuesday evening's mail.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18th.
1 o'clock.

Dear Sir:—To night we were visited by a most terrible fire. The fire commenced about 7 o'clock, in the old McKnight Hotel, the property of Andrew & Dr. J. Allison. The whole block up to the corner, the property of J. F. Bell, Sen'r., was burnt down, including Bell's Hotel, furniture and all, and family stores and clothing. The fire thence communicated easily to the Court House and the Huggins' corner, both burnt down—the latter contained the store of Stockton & Morrison. The brick store house lately built by T. Falls and the residence adjoining; with ware-houses, &c., were also burned. It is gratifying to know that nearly all of the valuable papers and receipts in all the offices, were saved.

Allison's loss, $500; Bell's $4,000; Insured to $2,000; Stockton & Morrison, $2,000, total; A. K. Simonton $3,000, Insured $2,000; Roseboro,' Carlton & Co., saved their goods mostly. Insurance covers all loss.—Mrs. Huggins and the Heirs of A. Huggins' loss, about $2,000; no Insurance. Mr. Wyatt Linster lost $300. Several other individuals lost various sums—of small amount.

Every exertion was made by every body to stop the fire—and to save property. Mr. Bell is the greatest present looser.

It is needless to speak of the distressing scenes of such a fire in a small village. So many are thrown out of lodging places that it is scarcely probable that they can procure places to live. I congratulate myself in having lost only a buggy and harness, $125.

Yours, respectfully,
W. P. C.

This sad calamity falls heavily upon Statesville, which was just beginning to improve very rapidly, and must awaken a heart-felt sympathy throughout the surrounding country. It is hoped, however, that it will result in no permanent injury. Most of the sufferers are men of considerable means, business tact and energy, and will doubtless restore the burnt district as speedily as possible. *Salisbury Watchman.*

The Cleaveland (Ohio) Plaindealer states that the Treasurer of Holmes county has absconded with $30,000 of the people's cash.

A Mrs. Spencer, living near Greenville, S. C., was burned to death week before last.

If you wish to know the velocity of a "running account," multiply the distance between you and the Sheriff's office by the diameter of your imprudence, the quotient will be the answer in miles. Suppose the distance is 15 miles; and the diameter of your imprudence equal to $30 a day, these multiplied show that you are going to the devil with a velocity equal to 450 miles per week.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—Wm. A. B. Pace, a printer, said to be the fastest compositor in the United States, died at New Orleans on the 4th inst.

WAR DAGUERREOTYPED.—The historian may now break his tablets, and throw away his pen—he is left entirely in the back ground, eclipsed and burried by the daguerreotypist. The enterprising body, employed now in the East, have already sent home to Paris more than four hundred pictures, representing the acts and deeds of the army both on land and sea, under all aspects and circumstances, and with mathematical precision. So far has this been carried that all the reports to the Minister of War are accompanied by daguerreotype pictures of most remarkable beauty and precision.

ETHER AND THE LADIES.—The New Pork dentists have made certain revelations concerning the effect of ether, which ought to put ladies on their guard against the too frequent use of it, as well as chloriform, in their private interviews with dentists and doctors.—It is said that it often makes them behave in a very unlady-like manner.

UNPRETENDING.—We yesterday saw a sturdy son of the forest on his way from the Pontchartrain Railroad to the steamboat landing. He wore a glazed cap and a gray coat, and went along as if he were the humblest man on the street. He was followed by a procession nearly a square in length, consisting of about thirty adult negroes, in all sorts of dresses, carrying rifles, fiddles, and all sorts of boxes and bundles; about a dozen little niggers leading a dozen big dogs, and a wagon load of nigger babies; the whole winding up with a saddle-colored lady in a Bloomer costume, carrying a banjo. They were altogether a comfortable, happy-looking party, and attracted no little attention in passing along the streets, being, doubtless, on their way to try the fresh soil of the Great West. If some of our city bucks, who feel proud on the street with a pound or so of dog trotting after them, done up in wool, brass collar and sore eyes, could have encountered that modest planter and his train, conceit would have been knocked out of them for a year to come. It is refreshing to see such a party once in a while.—*N. O. Crescent, Dec. 9.*

An important egg trade is carried on in the markets of San Francisco. The Farallones de los Frayles, a group of rocky islets, lying a little more than twenty miles west of the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, are the resort of innumerable sea-fowl, known by the fishermen as "murres." These islands are almost in accessible, and, with a single exception, are uninhabited. They, therefore, very naturally afford a resort for great multitudes of birds. Some time since a company was organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of bringing the eggs of the murrers to market. An imperfect idea of the numbers of these birds may be formed from the fact that this company sold in that city the last season, (a period of less than two months, July and parts of June and August,) *more than five hundred thousand eggs!* All these were gathered on a single one of these islands, and, in the opinion of the eggers, not more than one egg in six of those deposited on that island was gathered. The eggs are three and a half inches in length, and are esteemed a great delicacy.

The Glendon Iron Mill Company at Boston has failed, and the superintendent has left for parts unknown. He is a defaulter to the amount of $250,000.

STRAPPED TO THEIR SADDLES.—A correspondent of the Illustrated News says that the men of the Russian cavalry are strapped to their saddles, so that if wounded they may not fall off.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

List of Letters

Remaining in the P. O. at Asheville for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1854.

Alexander, J. M.
Anderson, Jno.
Akin, J. R.
Allen, D. S.
Broils, G. M.
Boiver, George.
Bible, S. P.
Butler, Albert.
Barard, Mrs. E. M.
Coggins, Wesley.
Cordell, Hyram.
Casey, Carolina.
Carter, S. P.
Carter, Jane.
Calaway, Hon.
Craig, H. C.
Coutes, C. J.
Clontz, Geo.
Cannon, Riley.
Candler, G. W. 2
Curtis, Joshua.
Duglass, Jno.
Duett, Julia Miss.
Duncan J. G.
Davis, M. A. Mrs.
Deadman, Wm.
Deaver, Col. R.
Eller, Joseph.
Elliot, Julia G. Miss.
Fagg, M. J.
Fulbright, Jacob.
Foster, B. F.
Fox. Robt. 2.
Gudger, Jas.
Gudger, E. A. Miss.
Green, Wm.
Goldsmith, H. M. 2.
Gillenwaters, E. E. 2.
Gibson, W. J.
Hart, J. P.
Hall, L. A. Miss.
Hughes, Mariah Miss.
Houston, Col. Warren.
Henderson, Jackson.
Henry, J. E.
Huff, Jno.
Hicks, W. Rev.
Irision, Thos.
Jones, F. M.
Jackson, V. S.
Johnson, L.
Jarrett, Robt. P.
Johnston, Home & Co.
Jones, Ann Mrs.
Jones, Stephen.
King, S.
Krutzsch E.
Lamb, L. J.
Lisle, C.
Lankford, Champ and his heirs.
Pogan & Davis Messrs.
Landers, Thos.
Louis, J. & J. R.
McQuerry, Owens, & Baker.
Martin, L. Mrs.
Mathews, Eliza Mrs.
McGee, R. H.
Miller, Wm.
Mathews, L. Miss.
Mophet, R. S.
Milliamacle Mr.
Miller, Salena Mrs.
Neal, W. G.
Oweneby, Oliver.
Owens, Wilson.
Oliver, Jas. 2.
Porter, M. H. Mrs.
Pitman, Nancy M.
Presnel, Jonathan.
Phillips, Jno. W. 2.
Pratt, S.
Porter, Martin.
Pinner, Hugh.
Poor. Jno. T.
Patton, S. H. Miss.
Patty, R. W.
Roberts, P.
Root, Luther.
Roberts, Pierce.
Rhodes, Abner.
Roberts, D. L. P.
Redman, N. A. Miss.
Sluder, Levi.
Sluder, C.
Snider, B. G. Prof.
Smith, Wm.
Shope, David.
Sams, J. G.
Sulivan, Joel.
Smith, R. Miss.
Sawyers, B. L.
Vanansdill, J. A.
Welch & Sheran.
Weaver, Thos. J.
White, Moses.
Welch, G. A.
West, Elizabeth.
Wright, A. B.
Wanroy, J. J.
Wright, J. D. Rev.
Williams, Jesse.
Wright, E. J. Miss.
Wasson, Wm.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville N. C.

THE
GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER,

A Democratic Journal, Published at Greenville, S. C., by JOHN R. GOSSETT.

GEORGE F. TOWNES, Editor.

This paper contains 28 columns of reading matter, published on new type, and is always filled with choice reading matter, such as the very latest foreign and home News, choice miscellany, the markets, advertisements, &c.

It is the oldest country paper published in S. Carolina, and has a heavy circulation, and therefore presents great inducements to advertisers.

☞ It will be mailed at the following low rates:

Single copies,		$2 00	in advance.
2	" for	3 00	" "
10	" "	12 00	" "
15	" "	15 00	" "

Address, *postpaid*, J. R. GOSSETT, Greenville, S. C.

January 4, 1855. 2w

☞ Carolina Baptist give one insertion, and forward account to J. R. G.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining

Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

CHANCERY SALE

Of Valuable Land, Slaves, and Turnpike Road.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Chancery Court, made at the December Term, 1854, held at Newport, for the county of Cocke, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of James Weaver, deceased, in Cocke county, Tenn., near the *Painted Rock*, upon the

14th Day of February next, (1855,)

and succeeding days, if necessary, upon a credit of twelve months, all the

Real Estate, Slaves & Turnpike Interest

Belonging to the Estate of James Weaver, dec'd, in Cocke county, to wit: The farm upon which the deceased lived, consisting of several tracts, in all about **1000 Acres,** upon which is cleared and in a state of cultivation over two hundred acres, and principally *bottom land* on the French Broad river. Out of said tracts Dower is to be assigned to the widow, and sold subject to the same. The place is well situated for a *Stand*, upon Weaver & Patton's Turnpike Road, and is better known by the traveling community than can be described. The ballance of the farm will be sold as thought best on the day of sale, after Dower has been assigned.

The tract known as the *Painted Rock* place, is also familiarly known, and contains about

125 Acres,

more or less, and is situated at the forks of the road, one leading to Greeneville, Tenn., and the other to Newport, a portion of which is cleared and in cultivation. There is upon said tract a valuable mill-seat, (the mill having been lately burned down.)

The tract of land known as *Weaver's lower place*, contains, by estimation, two hundred acres, and lies between French Broad and Pigeon rivers, and extends from one to the other, and is situated between the lands of Col. John Stuart and Gen. A. E. Smith, a great portion of which is cleared and in cultivation, and there is between 50 and 100 acres of the first bottom land upon the farm, which is admirably situated for a private residence, one mile and a quarter below the town of Newport.

Also, the balance of a five hundred acre tract purchased from W. C. Story, (number of acres not known) and lies adjoining the lands of Major Wm. Robinson, Peter F. Kindrick and others, and is a part of the tract upon which A. R. Garrison now lives.

The *Turnpike Road* is well known as Weaver & Patton's Road, and extends from the Painted Rock down the French Broad river. The one half interest in the same will be sold.

There are also **22 Likely and Valuable Negroes,** of different ages and sexes, ten of them grown and nearly so, to wit: Prince, Calvin, Joseph, George, and Rufus; Hannah, Malinda, Rachael, Clarissa and Lucy.—Some of the ballance are small: Solomon, Jesse, Aaron, Si. Columbus, Jerry, Charles, Cube, Henry, Lydia, Clarissa and Nancy.

Bond and security will be required of the purchasers, and a lien retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid.

A full description of all the property will be given on the day of sale.

D. W. STUART, *Clerk & Master.*
By WILLIAM MCSWEEN, *D. C. & M.*
December 19, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.
Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

State of North Carolina,

Caldwell County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

Loyd T. Jones and wife Francis C.
vs.
William A. Ballew and John G. Ballew, Administrators of Peter Ballew, deceased; Philip Largent and wife Adalaide E., Robert Wakefield and wife Louisa R., Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, heirs at law of Peter Ballew, dec'd.

It appearing by the affidavit of one of the plaintiffs in this suit, that Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, that they be and appear before the honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Caldwell at the Court House in Lenoir, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed by complaiants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, William M. Puett, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 20th December, A. D., 1854.

W. M. PUETT, *C. M. E.*
January 4, 1855.

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office in rear of Mr. Hyman's Book Store. Residence, the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Buxton.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855 and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

2,000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 14, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*
Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats, sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys, accordeons, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky rockets, crying babies, &c., just received and for sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and Christmas!

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Hugh L. Tinley,

Of Knoxville, Tennessee,

HAVING had some years experience in the transportation of Goods through Tennessee and Alabama, and

John Herron,

Of Charleston, S. C.,

Who has an experience of 20 years in the commerce of Charleston, the last seven of the time spent in the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, respectfully offer their services as

GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the receiving and forwarding of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and machinery through Charleston.

ALSO,

For the sale of all kinds of East Tennessee and Southern Produce, viz: Flour, corn, bacon, lard, tobacco, cotton, rice, wheat, oats, rye, feathers, butter, eggs, &c., &c.

We are not now, nor do we intend to be, during the continuance of our business, either directly or indirectly engaged in any speculations whatever, therefore intend to devote our PERSONAL attention to the very best interests of our customers, relying solely upon our energy and promptness to sustain us, and hoping by unremitting care and attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Office and Warehouse on Atlantic Wharf, three buildings east of Post Office and Custom House.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

P. S.—Our House has been and will continue to be, kept open during the prevalence of yellow fever. Any persons having Goods detained in Charleston, by any cause, can have them promptly forwarded by giving us orders and remitting the freights and charges due the vessels.

TINLEY & HERRON.
Charleston, Nov. 16, 1854. 1y

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, including the compensation of the person employed by the governor to revise and correct the laws of New Mexico, and the expense of printing the same, twenty thousand dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for the preservation of the archives of the Territory from May fifth, to September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assemblage, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars;

Disbursements having been made from the appropriations "for compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses," by the secretaries of the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota, and Utah, under the authority of territorial laws, or resolutions; and the accounting officers of the treasury having disallowed several payments in settling the accounts of said secretaries, because they were not authorized by the act of August twenty nine, eighteen hundred and forty two, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to cause credits to be given to said secretaries for such disbursements so disallowed as he shall find to be equitable and just;

That the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to adjust the expense of a board of commissioners appointed under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved by the governor thereof, January sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to prepare a code of laws and of practice for said Territory; and the just and proper compensation and expense found to have been necessarily incurred before the passage of this resolution, the evidence of which, with the laws drawn by said commissioners, shall be submitted in detail to said accounting officers, and the amounts so found shall be paid from the balance of appropriations for "compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Territory of Utah" now standing on the books of treasury unexpended: *Provided*, That the authority to charge the expense on said balance is not an approval by Congress of the act of the territorial legislature of Utah creating a board, for a term of years, to report laws, from time to time, for the action of the legislature of said Territory.

Territory of Washington.

For salaries of Governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said territory, including salary of clerk of executive department, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars;

To reimburse the fund appropriated to defray the pay and mileage of members of the legislative assembly and the contingent expenses thereof, the amount fraudulently taken from said fund by Henry V. Colter, and to relieve Charles H. Mason, secretary of said Territory, from his liability therefor, two thousand dollars;

For compensation and expenses of commission to frame a code of laws for the Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars;

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to settle and pay the commission to frame a code of laws for the Territory of Washington, at the same rate *per diem* as has been allowed a similar board in Oregon.

Territory of Kansas.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska.

For salaries of Governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars;

For the purchase of books for the territorial libraries of Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska and Kansas, five hundred dollars for each of said Territories, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Judiciary.—For salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and eight Associate Judges, forty-one thousand dollars;

For salaries of the district judges, seventy thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the district judge of the southern district of California, commencing the twenty third of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents;

For salaries of the chief judge of the District of Columbia, the assistant judges of the criminal court and the orphan's court, eleven thousand seven hundred dollars;

For salaries of the Attorney-General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twelve thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney-General, five hundred dollars;

For purchase of law books, and the necessary book-cases, for the office of the Attorney-General, one thousand five hundred dollars,

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation of the district attorneys, nine thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the marshals, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.—For annuities and grants, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, eleven thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional salaries of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia of one thousand dollars, and of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans of five hundred dollars, one thousand five hundred dollars;

TO BE CONTINUED.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

446 Pair of Ladies, Misses

Boys and children's SHOES, well assorted, some very thick soles for winter; and at reasonable rates, at SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

December 14, 1854. tf

300 Pair of the very best make of men's Shoes, just added to the stock of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

CARD.

MRS. LEICESTER CHAPMAN is desirous of obtaining a few Pupils in French and Music.—Further particulars on application.

Asheville, Nov. 30, 1854—tf

To Revolutionary or Other Pensioners.

The subscriber offers his services to the Pensioners in Western North Carolina, whose claims have heretofore been paid at Asheville, but are hereafter to be paid at the United States Agency at Morganton, to act as an Agent and Attorney in drawing and transmitting their Pensions, or any other business connected with these claims.

All business entrusted to the care of the subscriber shall receive early attention, and no effort shall be spared to give satisfaction. Blank powers will be furnished.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Woodfins, Gaithers, Erwin, together with members of the Bar generally.

SYLVESTER A. BETTIS.

Morganton, Nov. 23, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30 1854. tf

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M HENRY, Maj Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present Legislature for an amendment of the Corporation Laws of the Town of Asheville.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachellers and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles, "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap*, and *only for cash*.

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de lames, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE.

November 30.

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

The subscriber lost, on the road between Asheville and Franklin, N. C., on the 10th or 11th instant, an old looking Pocket-Book, containing about Sixty Dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this Office.

G. W. JOBE.

November 23, 1854. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Diekey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties County Towns, Post offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Nov. 30.

Mineralogy AND ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to. WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

IHISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott Post Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary power* in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 19, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w